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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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Mr. Farmer —
Send Your Logs to War

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AWI-57
JULY 1943

Keep Your Woodlands in

MARK THE TREES TO BE CUT.

HARVEST YOUR TIMBER T

Cut your timber with an eye to the future. U
tities of lumber after the war is won. Don't
leave it in condition to produce another timber
vide steady income. Follow this plan - harvest
and thin the dense young stands in such a way th
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EMERGENCY.

MARKET CAREF

Before you start actual cutting work locate a
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It is better to do your own logging and sell
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FOR ADDITIONAL INFO

See the lower right hand corner of this sheet
advice and help in cutting and marketing your tim

PRODUCING LUMBER COUNTS FOR DRAFT DEFERMENT

Farm workers may be considered for draft deferment by local draft boards if such workers are engaged full time in the production of essential farm products, including sawlogs, pulpwood, fuel wood, and other wood products.

For further information on how the cutting of timber products may apply to draft deferment, consult your local draft board.

HARVEST THE MATURE AND DEFECTIVE TREES.

Continuous Production

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FELL THE TREES CAREFULLY.

WHERE TO GET ADVICE AND HELP

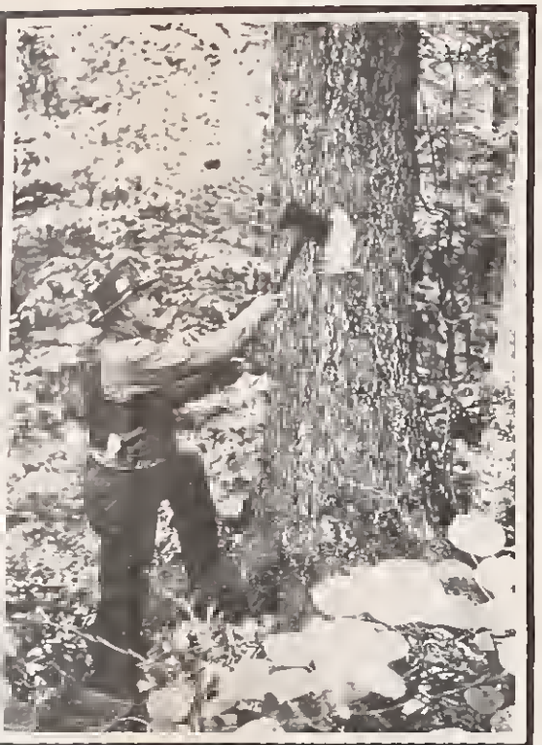
In many States farm foresters are employed by the Federal and State Governments to assist the farmer in determining the kind of wood products he has to sell. They also advise how to sell the products to obtain fair prices and assist in marking the trees to be cut. At present this service is available only in certain areas within a State.

For information on the above service, and for advice and assistance on how to manage your timber crop, see your County Agent or local forester, or write to the State Extension Forester located at the College of Agriculture, or the State Forester at the State Capital.

DO YOUR OWN LOGGING IF POSSIBLE.

GPO 0 - 43 - 539588

Keep Your Woodlands in Continuous Production



MARK THE TREES TO BE CUT.

HARVEST YOUR TIMBER THE RIGHT WAY

Cut your timber with an eye to the future. Uncle Sam will need enormous quantities of lumber after the war is won. Don't cut your woodland destructively; leave it in condition to produce another timber harvest in a few years and provide steady income. Follow this plan - harvest all mature and marketable trees and thin the dense young stands in such a way that the remaining trees will make more rapid growth. DESTRUCTIVE CUTTING IS NOT NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRESENT EMERGENCY.

MARKET CAREFULLY

Before you start actual cutting work locate a market for the products you are going to cut. Make an inventory of the products to be cut and marketed, and secure bids from several prospective buyers in order to get the highest price offered. Require the successful bidder to sign a simple sales agreement - it will protect you both. If you are not going to do your own logging, mark the trees that are to be cut. Sales on a "take everything" basis are seldom justified, and the cash returns per acre over a period of years are usually much less than if the trees are selectively cut and marketed.

It is better to do your own logging and sell the products in the form of logs, pulpwood, or poles, rather than to sell the timber on the stump. By doing your own logging you will get a return on your labor for harvesting, and for some products this will amount to more than the value of the products on the stump.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See the lower right hand corner of this sheet for information on where to get advice and help in cutting and marketing your timber crop.

FELL THE TREES CAREFULLY.

PRODUCING LUMBER COUNTS FOR DRAFT DEFERMENT

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HARVEST THE MATURE AND DEFECTIVE TREES.

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GPO 0-03 559583

Why are Logs Needed?

Wood is a critical war material. It is urgently needed for war purposes and to supply essential civilian requirements. Huge quantities are in demand for the aircraft industries, shipbuilding, defense housing, war-plant expansion, cantonment construction, boxing and crating, manufacture of explosives, lend-lease, railroads, and agriculture. Wood ranks with aluminum, copper, and steel as an essential war material. Supplying lumber for the war effort is an important job on the home front.

How Much is Needed?

Minimum lumber requirements for 1943 total nearly 32 billion board feet. More than 11 billion board feet will be needed just for boxing and crating and other shipping containers. These requirements must be filled or the war program will suffer. Your trees are needed to help meet this goal.

What Kinds are Wanted?

The War Production Board reports that there is a serious shortage of sawlogs of nearly all species, especially oak for shipbuilding, maple for textile industries, high-quality yellow birch, yellow poplar, sweet gum and maple logs for aircraft veneer and lumber, etc. Large quantities of ash and hickory logs are necessary for tool handles and skis. Pine and other species are in demand for construction lumber, boxing, and crating. Pulpwood is needed to make explosives, paper, plastics, and fiberboard, and in many areas there is a big demand for fuel wood. The tops of trees cut for sawlogs should be utilized for pulpwood, fuel wood, or other products, if possible.

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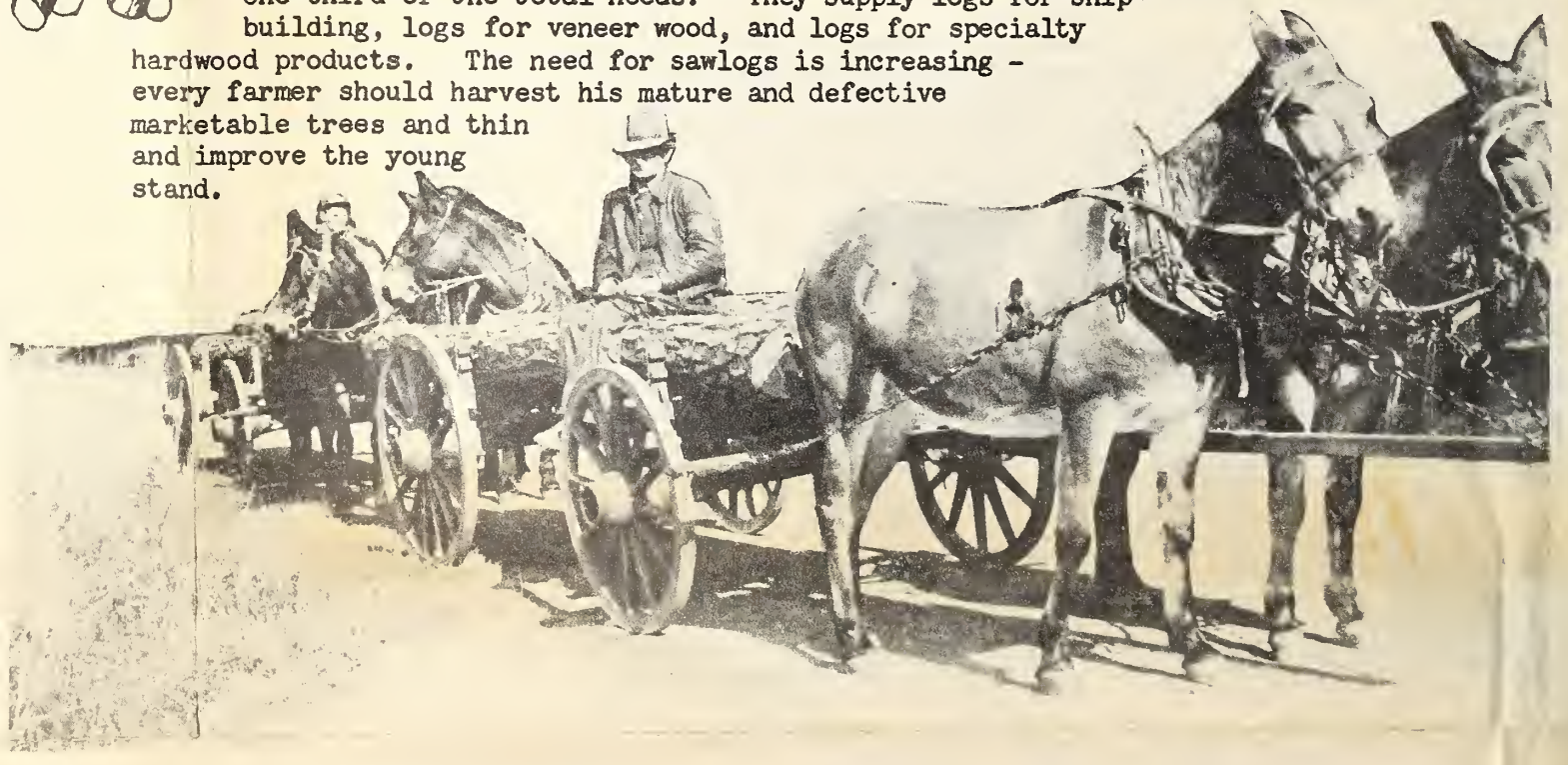
Where Will They Come From?

A heavy cut of sawlogs comes from the farm. Farm woodlands supply approximately one-third of the total needs. They supply logs for shipbuilding, logs for veneer wood, and logs for specialty hardwood products. The need for sawlogs is increasing - every farmer should harvest his mature and defective marketable trees and thin and improve the young stand.



Prepared by **FOREST SERVICE** and **EXTENSION SERVICE** Cooperating